



AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

TOURISTS TO NEPAL

Nepal has barred tourists, except a few mountain climbers, for 100 years or more. Surprisingly, the tiny land (between India and Chinese Tibet) recently agreed to admit a party of Americans on a sight-seeing trip.

GUESTS FOR ATOM TESTS

The United States is going to allow representatives of Britain and several other allied nations to watch atomic explosions at our Nevada testing grounds this spring. Congress forbids giving out information on how we make atomic weapons, but the visitors will be able to study the effects that the explosions cause.

PRESIDENTIAL GOLF

Visitors to the nation's capital this spring may catch a glimpse of President Eisenhower on the White House lawn, where—when work permits—he likes to practice golf shots.

NATIONAL CAPITAL GROWS

Metropolitan Washington's population has grown nearly 25 per cent since 1950. It is now 1,827,200. The figure includes 840,000 population for the capital proper (the District of Columbia) plus populations of Maryland suburbs and nearby Virginia communities such as Arlington and Alexandria.

MARY'S LITTLE LAMB

The poem "Mary Had a Little Lamb" was published in 1830 by Sarah Hale, who had in mind a girl in a school at Sterling, Massachusetts. The National Geographic Society reports that the school is still in use by 16 students on an estate at South Sudbury, Massachusetts. The late Henry Ford moved the school to its present location some years ago.

CHIANG'S SON

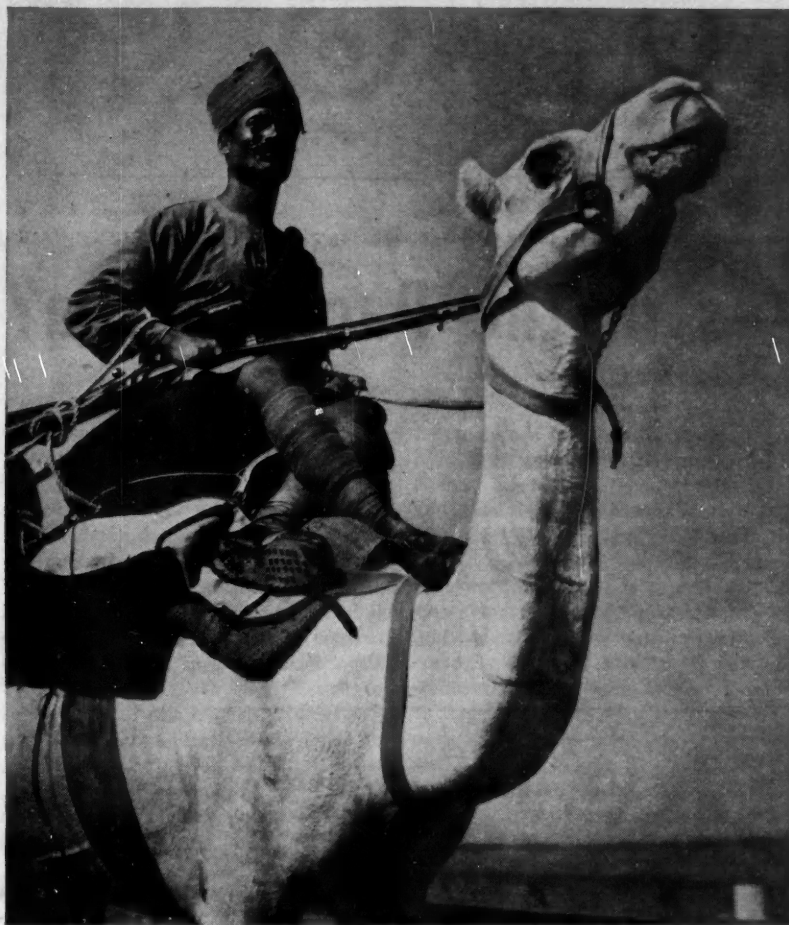
It may surprise some Americans to hear that President Chiang Kai-shek of Nationalist China has a son. He is Lieutenant General Chiang Ching-kuo, 48, and is active in the Nationalist government on Formosa Island. Some observers think it possible that he may one day succeed his father.

POPULAR NATIONAL PARKS

Nearly 48 million persons visited the country's national parks and monuments during 1954 to set a record. The total was more than 1,600,000 above that for 1953.

RUSSIAN POLICY CHANGE

Soviet Premier Malenkov rarely received ambassadors, but his successor, Premier Bulganin, appears willing to have the diplomats call upon him. Such visits may make it easier for American Ambassador Charles Bohlen and other nations' representatives to negotiate with the Russian government.



AN EGYPTIAN SOLDIER and his camel on patrol in the desert near Suez

U.S. Aims to Strengthen Defenses of Middle East

Rivalries Among Nations in Vital Region Make It Hard to Set Up Effective, Anti-Communist Alliance

U. S. leaders are closely watching events at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea. Recent violent clashes along the frontiers of Israel and Egypt are creating explosive conditions in the Middle East. The latest flare-ups came as a discouraging development to American officials who are trying to bolster anti-communist defenses in this vital region.

Lying at the crossroads of three continents, the Middle East is a huge and varied area of mountains, deserts, plateaus, and fertile valleys. As the land bridge connecting Europe, Asia, and Africa, it has great strategic importance.

Middle East is a general term, and its meaning has varied over the years. However, most political writers apply it to the following lands: Turkey, Egypt, Israel, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and countries of the Arabian peninsula. For defense purposes, West Pakistan and Afghanistan are also usually linked with this area. Including these two lands, the Middle East occupies close to 3 million square miles—almost the same area as the United States. It has some 135 million inhabitants as compared to our population of about 165 million.

(The term Near East is sometimes

applied to a number of these lands. Almost all U. S. newspapers, though, designate the entire region as the Middle East.)

This area lies along the southern border of the Soviet Union. The Middle East is rich in oil, manganese, chrome, mica, and other strategic materials vital to the free nations. The Arabian peninsula and the lands surrounding the Persian Gulf hold about 60 per cent of the world's known oil reserves, and account for 40 per cent of the petroleum moving in international trade.

The Middle East, for the most part, is a region of rich resources and poor people. In many of these lands, governments have been unstable, and political revolts and military uprisings have frequently occurred. With the exception of Israel, lands in the southern part of the area are predominantly Arab. The northern countries, extending from Turkey through Iran and Afghanistan to West Pakistan, are largely non-Arab.

The majority of people in both northern and southern lands of the Middle East—except for Israel—practice the Moslem religion. Most Israelis adhere to the Jewish faith.

(Continued on page 6)

Two New States In Pacific Area?

Alaska and Hawaii Still Seek Full-Fledged Partnership in the Federal Union

AGAIN this year, as on many past occasions, an effort is being made in Congress to obtain full-fledged statehood for Alaska and Hawaii. These territories have long been seeking admission to the federal Union, but political rivalry and other obstacles have thus far blocked them.

Certain Democrats have been reluctant to see Hawaii enter the Union, because it normally votes Republican; and certain Republicans oppose Alaska's admission, because it usually goes Democratic. Many lawmakers, however, are against the statehood proposal for reasons other than these strictly political ones. It remains to be seen whether the present Congress will admit Alaska and Hawaii to the Union.

What are the chief characteristics of these Pacific territories?

Hawaii, a long chain of volcanic islands, is located a little more than 2,000 miles southwest of San Francisco, on the northern edge of the Tropics. It is somewhat larger in land area than the state of Connecticut, and it has about the same number of people as does New Hampshire—slightly over half a million.

Like the U. S. mainland, Hawaii is a melting-pot of nationalities. It has many people of Asian descent, along with those of European and original Hawaiian ancestry.

The islands are an important stopping place for ships and planes traveling between the U. S. mainland and the Far East. Also, because of a delightful climate, they are themselves a major tourist attraction.

Sugar and pineapples are Hawaii's chief products. About 75 per cent of the world's canned pineapple comes from this island territory.

The islanders are proud of their excellent school system, which provides courses of study similar to those found in up-to-date mainland schools.

Alaska, crossed by the Arctic Circle, is more than twice as large as Texas. Its population, though growing rapidly, is smaller than that of any present-day state. Last July the territory had an estimated 171,000 civilian residents, while Nevada—the smallest state in terms of population—had 218,000. Alaska, at the nearest point, is roughly 600 miles from Seattle, Washington; but, as our map shows, the great bulk of its area lies farther away.

Though sometimes regarded mainly as a region of ice and snow, Alaska has much land suitable for farming. The territory possesses a tremendous variety of natural resources. Salmon, gold, and furs are its best known

(Concluded on page 2)



HAWAII is made up of islands, while Alaska includes continental territory and several islands. The volcano field of Kilauea, where big eruptions have occurred recently, is at lower right on the Hawaiian map.

Two New States in the Pacific Area?

(Concluded from page 1)

products, but these are not all. There are evergreen forests that can provide vast amounts of lumber and paper. There are deposits of coal and petroleum—as well as tin, mercury, and many other minerals. Streams, tumbling from the lofty mountains, can furnish great quantities of hydroelectric power.

Alaska even today contains huge tracts of unexplored wilderness, but its communities—such as Juneau, the capital—have modern shops, offices, and restaurants.

Alaska and Hawaii both occupy highly strategic locations. Our troops stationed in Alaska guard the northwestern approaches to this continent, while Hawaii furnishes a vital base in the mid-Pacific. Near Hawaii's capital city of Honolulu is our big Pearl Harbor naval station, where the Japanese first attacked Americans in World War II.

When did we acquire the two territories, and how are they now governed?

Alaska was purchased from Russia in 1867. Hawaii was an independent land until 1898, when it became a U. S. territory.

These two regions today are officially known as "incorporated territories" of the United States. Provisions of the U. S. Constitution and of our federal laws extend to them just as to the states and the District of Columbia. The people of both territories pay regular federal income taxes, and Hawaii turns over considerably more tax revenue to Uncle Sam than do several of the mainland states.

Each of the two territories has a legislature, elected by its own people; and a governor, appointed by our President and approved by the Senate. The U. S. Congress can repeal any measure passed by either of the territorial legislatures, but has never done so.

Each territory sends a non-voting delegate to the U. S. House of Representatives. Alaska and Hawaii are represented at the national conventions which nominate Presidential candidates, but they take no part in the Presidential elections which occur later.

Why do these territories desire statehood?

For one thing, they want to remove all doubt that they are actually part of the United States. Some people

within our 48 states hold the incorrect notion that the territories are—in a sense—foreign. Citizens in Alaska and Hawaii resent this mistake. They are Americans and want to be recognized as such.

Through statehood, moreover, Alaska and Hawaii would receive certain powers that are today lacking. They could choose their own governors, send senators and representatives to Congress, cast ballots for President, and vote on the adoption of Constitutional amendments. Their legislatures would be as independent as those of the other states.

Many people oppose, on general principles, the idea of admitting either of these territories to the Union. What arguments do such opponents use? How do the advocates of statehood reply?

Opponents say: "These lands are too widely separated from the rest of our states. Their inhabitants will never take the same interest in affairs of the whole nation as do—for instance—the people of Ohio or Oklahoma. In case of war, moreover, Alaska and Hawaii would be harder to defend than our present states."

Statehood's advocates reply: "The distance of the two Pacific territories from our present 48 states is of little importance today. We can now travel more easily from the Pacific Coast to Alaska or Hawaii than a person could go from New York to Virginia in 1800. Alaskans and Hawaiians take as much interest in national affairs as do people in other parts of the country. As to the military situation, we are already bound to defend Alaska and Hawaii as part of the United States."

There are certain pro-and-con arguments on statehood which apply only to one territory or the other. What are some of these?

Hawaii. Opponents of statehood say: "The island people are largely of a different racial stock from that of the mainland's inhabitants. A majority, according to 1950 census figures, have Oriental ancestry. We shouldn't admit a state containing so many people who differ in race and background from those in the rest of our nation."

"Furthermore, there has been considerable communist influence in Hawaii. Communists have been active in labor union affairs there. The islanders, for this reason, should not

receive increased political power, nor be given votes in the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives."

Americans who favor Hawaiian statehood reply: "It has not been our nation's custom to use race or ancestry of the population as a standard of judging whether any territory should become a state. America is traditionally a melting pot of races and nationalities."

"Hawaii's people are today citizens of the United States—and loyal ones besides. Take note of the fact that Hawaii, in proportion to population, furnished more soldiers in the Korean War than did many of our full-fledged states."

"It is true that Hawaii, like various other parts of America, has had trouble with communists. However, it has taken as vigorous action against them as has any state in the federal Union."

Alaska. Many people who oppose statehood give the following reasons: "Alaska needs further development before joining the Union. This territory's population is far smaller, in comparison with its area, than that of any present state."

"If statehood were acquired, Alaska would have to assume many administrative duties that are now handled by Uncle Sam. The state governmental machinery needed for supervising Alaska's vast stretches of wild country would put a heavy burden on her relatively few people."

"Alaska is a critical defense outpost and ought to be kept under closer federal supervision than would be likely if the territory were a state. President Eisenhower and Defense Secretary Charles Wilson are among the officials who hold this view."

Pro-statehood spokesmen reply as follows: "Alaska's size and population provide no convincing argument against her entering the Union. Look at the contrasts among our present states. Rhode Island would fit into Texas about 220 times. New York's 1953 population was nearly 74 times as large as Nevada's."

"Alaska is growing rapidly. It now has about $2\frac{1}{3}$ times as many people as in 1939. It could develop even faster if it were a state and had greater control over its own affairs. As to the financial burdens of state government, a U. S. Senate committee report declared five years ago that Alaska is fully able to assume the necessary additional costs."

"Defense requirements create no real obstacle to statehood. It would be easy to set aside adequate federal military reservations in the new state of Alaska."

Has any new system of government, other than statehood, been suggested for Alaska and Hawaii?

Yes. Senators Monroney of Oklahoma and Fulbright of Arkansas propose an arrangement which they call "commonwealth status" for these territories. Under it, Alaska and Hawaii would adopt their own constitutions, elect their own governors, and control their own local affairs. They probably would not pay federal taxes (as they now must do), and they still would send no voting representatives or senators to Congress. But they would remain a part of the United States so far as defense and foreign relations were concerned.

People who favor this plan say it should satisfy Hawaiian and Alaskan demands for a greater degree of local self-rule, and at the same time should meet the objections of Americans who don't want to give these territories full membership in the federal Union of states.

In Washington, though, the congressional delegates from Alaska and Hawaii reply that their people have voted by big majorities in favor of full-fledged statehood, and would not view the commonwealth plan as a satisfactory substitute.



BOTH HAWAII and Alaska are distant from the western states, but speedy airplane travel makes it possible to reach them quickly

Readers Say—

[EDITOR'S NOTE: We are still getting letters for and against Philadelphia's curfew plan for teen-agers. Thus far, the results have been about four to one in favor of such a curfew on young people. We are devoting this week's column to letters on the Philadelphia plan.]

Wichita, Kansas, also has a curfew similar to that of Philadelphia. I think it is a good idea to keep teen-agers indoors during certain hours of the night. Those who have a good reason for being out late are permitted to come and go freely. Many others who stay out late are looking for trouble.

PHYLLIS PITTS,
Rose Hill, Kansas

I feel that if a young person has his mind set on committing a crime he won't be stopped by a curfew. If a teen-ager will take a chance on being caught committing a serious offense, he won't hesitate to break this ban. I think we would be much better off if we tried to prevent juvenile delinquency instead of trying to curb it with curfew laws.

MARY LOU ROSS,
Pittville, California

Our history class spent some time in discussing Philadelphia's curfew plan.



We agreed that it should be adopted in large cities such as Chicago and New York, but not in smaller communities.

HISTORY CLASS,
Blue Earth, Minnesota

Here in St. Louis we also have a curfew plan. Our police arrest only those teen-agers who wander aimlessly around streets and parks, not those who appear to be coming home from parties or other functions. Some people object to curfews saying that they restrict the freedom of young people. I feel that such restrictions are for our own good.

BARRY MUCHNICK,
University City, Missouri

In my opinion, only those teen-agers who have previously committed crimes ought to be placed under curfew rules. It's not fair to punish all young people for the wrong-doings of a few trouble-makers.

THERESA ZIEMAN,
Toledo, Ohio

If parents are fined when their sons or daughters violate the curfew, they will become more vigilant and supervise the activities of their children more closely. This is an important step toward halting juvenile delinquency.

MARILEE CRAY,
Ainsworth, Iowa

From what I've seen, teen-agers responsible for crimes seldom get caught for violating the curfew. Innocent persons, who happen to be out late a few times, are those who are most likely to get caught.

FRANCIS MCCOURT,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

If youths are allowed to loiter on street corners late at night, they are bound to get into more trouble than if they are kept indoors by a curfew. However, I don't think the ban should apply to young people 18 or over. At 18, youths are approaching adulthood and they want to be treated accordingly.

LINDA ABRAMS,
Madras, Oregon



"CHIEF CRAZY HORSE" stars Victor Mature and Suzan Ball

Radio-TV-Movies

THOSE who like western movies which portray conflict between the Indians and the white men will enjoy "Chief Crazy Horse." In the title role, Victor Mature plays the part of a proud chief of the Sioux Indians. He leads his men in battle against the U. S. Army, and, unlike many of his fellow tribesmen, refuses to accept the peace offer of the white men.

How Crazy Horse is finally induced to yield and what fate finally befalls him bring this technicolor film to an exciting climax. Other major roles in the Universal-International movie are played by Suzan Ball and John Lund.

Young people who are not sure what vocational field they want to enter are urged to follow a new television program, "Tomorrow." Produced at Johns Hopkins University, the program is intended to stimulate interest among career-minded young people in many new fields where highly skilled workers are needed.

Beginning on March 26, the program will be seen each Saturday from

7 to 7:30 p.m. (EST) over ABC stations. The first telecast will present the story of the development of amazing new metals, their uses, and the career opportunities they have opened. A guest on the first program will be Dr. Vannevar Bush, noted scientist.

Besides science, subject matter for the series will include economics, political science, manufacturing, and all the important professions that offer opportunities to American youth. Producer for this informative program will be Lynn Poole.

Mr. Poole, who will also serve as moderator, explains the purpose of the show in this way: "Each day we at Hopkins are visited by parents and bewildered kids who seek help finding their places in this complex world. We hope we can prove that the future is brighter than ever before. . . ."

The time of "Washington Week," the radio news roundup mentioned in this column two weeks ago, has been changed. The CBS program is now on the air each Sunday from 1:35 to 1:45 p.m. (EST).

Student Meetings—By Walter E. Myer

THE other day I received a letter from a reader who was troubled by the disorderly way in which the business meetings of her class were conducted. She wrote:

"We never seem to get much done at our class meetings. There is always much arguing and wrangling, with several talking at once. When the time set aside for the meeting is used up, we always have a great deal of unfinished business. How do you think that we might accomplish more at our meetings?"

Learning to be an effective participant in a meeting is a necessary part of your education, for all through life you are going to be attending meetings of one kind or another. Already, many of you attend meetings of your class, of clubs, of scouts, and of other organizations. In later life, you will belong to various civic, church, and social groups. Here are a few suggestions for taking part in meetings:

(1) Arrive at the meeting place on time. Nothing is so harmful to the orderly conduct of a meeting as members who continually drag in late. Latecomers do not know what has already taken place. When a vote is taken, either they have to be brought

up to date on the matter being decided, or else their votes are not cast intelligently.

Once in a great while, you may have a good reason for being tardy. If you are late, enter the room quietly without drawing the attention of others from the meeting.

(2) Be attentive to the business at hand. Follow all remarks and discussions closely. Don't talk with others while business is being carried on. Don't use your time at a meeting to do homework, write letters, or look at magazines.

(3) Make yourself acquainted with the simple rules of parliamentary procedure under which meetings are conducted. These rules relate to the order of business, recognition of speakers, making of motions, and other matters. Ask your librarian for books or pamphlets that clearly set forth the basic rules of parliamentary procedure.

(4) Put forth your ideas simply and briefly. Remember that others in the group want to express their views, so refrain from monopolizing the time. On the other hand, don't be afraid to speak up if you have something to say. Your opinions are just as worthy of consideration as anybody else's.

Your Vocabulary

In each sentence below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are on page 7, column 4.

1. The dictator searched for his enemies in every nook and *cranny* (krān'i) of the country. (a) secret place (b) building (c) organization (d) corner.

2. Everyone agreed that the official was *guileless* (gil'less). (a) lacking in ability (b) inefficient (c) frank and not trying to deceive (d) without moral principles.

3. The senator was too *cosmopolitan* (kōs-mō-pōl'i-tan) to suit his constituents. (a) radical (b) conservative (c) world-minded (d) self-centered.

4. World leaders are dealing with *inexorable* (in-ēk'so-rū-bl) forces. (a) relentless (b) tremendous (c) dangerous (d) complicated.

5. If the population of a country is *homogeneous* (hō-mō-jē'nē-ūs), its people are (a) similar to one another (b) home-loving (c) mostly dairy farmers (d) without proper housing.

6. It is an *agrarian* (ā-grair'i-an) land. (a) backward (b) farming (c) industrial (d) peaceful.

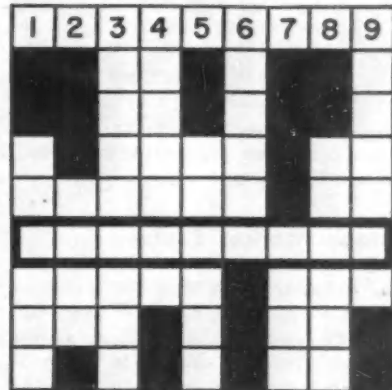
7. The committee members were *appalled* (ā-pawld) by what they heard. (a) surprised (b) pleased (c) unimpressed (d) horrified.

8. Leaders of this political group act *overtly* (ō'vert-lī) to achieve their aims. (a) openly (b) secretly (c) illegally (d) unpatriotically.

CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in numbered vertical rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell the Biblical name for a land that is now a Middle East republic.

- Capital of Kansas.
- _____ has been the scene of violence involving Jews and Arabs in recent weeks.
- Hawaiian capital.
- _____ lies partly in Asia and partly in Europe.
- We bought Alaska from _____.
- _____ is looked upon as an African nation, but it has a small strip of land in Asia.
- _____ recently signed a defense pact with Turkey.
- Alaskan capital.
- Premier of Egypt.



Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Gibraltar. VERTICAL: 1. Augusta; 2. olives; 3. Hobby; 4. Pyrenees; 5. Madrid; 6. Falange; 7. Hato-yama; 8. Cadiz; 9. Franco.

The Story of the Week

Test Yourself

How large is the proposed armed force of West Germany to be? According to present plans, it is to have 400,000 ground troops, 80,000 airmen, and 20,000 seamen. It is estimated that it will take about three years to arm and train these forces.

What is the meaning of "jihad"? It is a battle cry of Moslems, and it means "holy war." Some Arab leaders are calling for a "jihad" against Israel. Hundreds of years ago, Moslem warriors took their fight against "unbelievers" into many lands. The most recent declaration of a "holy war" was made by Egypt and some of her Arab neighbors in 1948, when they unsuccessfully tried to prevent the organization of a Jewish nation.

What new post is General Maxwell Taylor to take over? On April 1, he will become commander of American and United Nations forces in the Far East. He will succeed General John H. H. who plans to retire from the service soon. The 53-year-old General Taylor formerly commanded our troops stationed in South Korea, Okinawa, and Japan.

What is the purpose of National Wildlife Week? It is a time when all Americans are asked to think about our wildlife resources and about ways of conserving them. Observed March 20 to 26, it is sponsored by the National Wildlife Federation, an asso-



RUDDY DUCKS are shown in this painting. It is printed on special stamps issued by the National Wildlife Federation.

ciation of private citizens who are interested in preserving our natural wealth of birds and animals.

The slogan for this year's special week is "Save America's Wetlands." Its purpose is to remind us that swamps and marshes, even though undesirable in certain respects, are the homes of many types of waterfowl, frogs, turtles, and other wildlife.

Stock Market Probe

Why have prices of industrial stocks risen so high in the last year and a half? Are the sharp ups and downs of stock prices a danger to the well-being of our economy? Do we need additional laws to regulate the trading in shares of ownership in our nation's industries?

These are some of the questions now being considered by a Senate in-



FRANCE and West Germany disagree sharply over control of the Saar territory

vestigating group. The committee, headed by Arkansas' Democratic Senator J. William Fulbright, has been taking a close look at the activities of our markets where industrial stocks are bought and sold. In hearings scheduled to end this week, the Senate group has been listening to the views of leading stock market officials and economists.

Senator Fulbright says that his group, after studying testimony given thus far, may decide to hold additional hearings in the weeks to come. When the study is completed, his group will decide what changes, if any, to recommend in government regulations of stock market activities.

The Saar Riddle

Tomorrow, March 22, the upper house of France's legislature is scheduled to open debate on agreements for (1) rearming West Germany as a North Atlantic Treaty Organization member, and (2) settling the future of the Saar. These agreements have already been approved by the lower houses of the French and the West German legislatures.

The Saar agreement would put the tiny oval-shaped bit of land, wedged between France and Germany, under the supervision of seven European nations. The nearly 1 million Saarlanders would run their own home affairs, but the French would continue to have much control over the land's industries and trade.

Even if the French do put their final stamp of approval on the German agreements, the Saar is likely to continue as a trouble spot. When the German lawmakers ratified the Saar plan a few weeks ago, they declared that they consider the settlement to be a temporary one.

Many Germans still hope that the disputed area, long claimed by both France and Germany, can someday be returned to their country. They bitterly oppose the latest agreement on the border land, which is rich in coal and industries. The French, on the other hand, hope the Saar settlement will stick.

How do the Saarlanders themselves feel about the dispute over their future? According to *New York Times* writer Henry Giniger, most of the land's people would be pleased with the new agreement if it is carried out

by both sides. Mr. Giniger states that the Saarlanders want, above all else, to be assured of a peaceful life and a stable government.

Danger in the Air?

The Federation of American Scientists believes that all the world's people as well as their descendants might be endangered by radioactive poisoning from explosions of hydrogen and atomic bombs. This group, made up of leading American scientists, has asked the United Nations to take the following steps regarding nuclear blasts:

1. Find out to what extent trial A-bomb explosions poison the atmosphere.
2. Get the opinions of experts on how much additional radiation human beings can stand without injury to themselves or their children yet to be born.
3. Report the results of such a study to all UN members and try to get these countries to agree on plans to do something about the atomic threat to the human race.

Meanwhile, the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission says that its scientists are constantly making safety checks of our atmosphere and they find no cause for alarm regarding the danger of radioactive poisoning from A-bomb tests. AEC spokesmen point out that all trial nuclear explosions made thus far have caused only a very

slight increase in the radioactivity which is always present in the air.

How to Park

If you are a beginner in driving, and if learning how to park your car is giving you headaches, you may be asking yourself this question: "Isn't there an easier way to learn how to park properly?" Thanks to George L. Bond, director of the driver-training program at Palm Springs (California) High School, you can now learn to park a car correctly while sitting in the classroom.

Mr. Bond, with the help of his students, has produced a film which shows the best way to park an automobile quickly and easily. It is distributed by Progressive Pictures, Oakland, California, and will soon be available to high schools throughout the United States and Canada.

Mr. Bond has also developed a portable parking board, which can be used in connection with his film in driver-training programs. This board consists of magnetic miniature cars which can be maneuvered into special parking areas by the students.

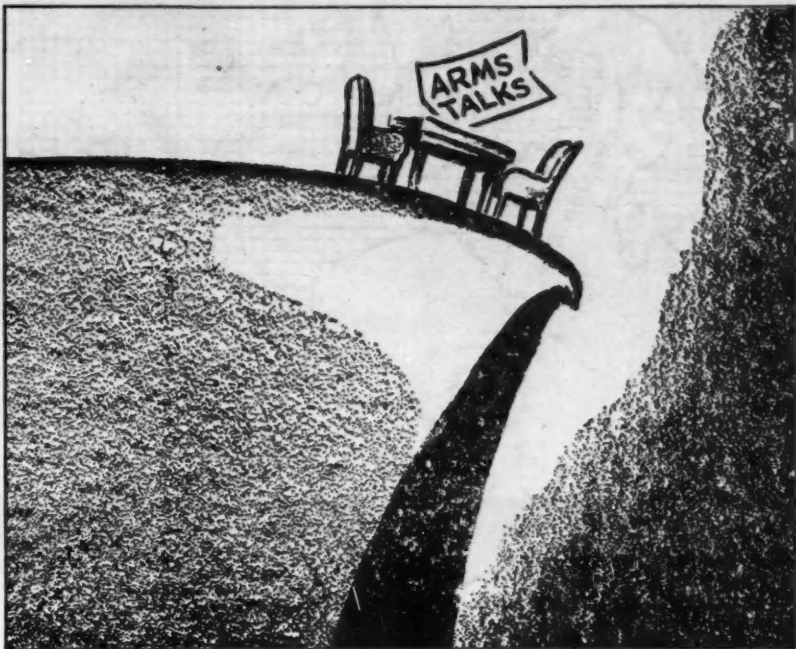
Capital Sidelights

The Gray Line, whose buses take thousands of visitors on sight-seeing tours of Washington each year, has collected a wealth of facts—past and present—about the nation's capital and its famous residents. Here are a few interesting bits of information taken from the Gray Line's extensive files:

1. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is Washington's largest factory. It prints all the nation's paper money, and engraves postage stamps.
2. As banks over the country send old bills to the United States Treasury, this government agency destroys them if they are in very bad shape and replaces them with new currency. If the bills are merely soiled, however, the Treasury sends them to its "money laundry," where they are washed, ironed, and sent out again crisp and clean.
3. Although we think of Eisenhower as the "golfing President," William Howard Taft was the first Chief Executive to play the game while he lived at the White House, and he appeared to get as much en-



THIS YOUNG LADY in Palm Springs, California, High School uses model cars to demonstrate how to park. The school has a course on driving.



AGAIN the big powers talk disarmament. The cartoon gives a good idea of the danger involved if present efforts are no more successful than past ones have been. Representatives of the United States, Britain, France, Canada, and Soviet Russia are holding their disarmament meetings in London.

joyment out of it as does President Eisenhower.

4. The Tafts were also "first" along a number of other lines. Mrs. Taft began the custom under which the First Lady drives back to the White House with her husband after the Presidential inaugural ceremony at the Capitol.

Automobiles first came into use at the White House while the Tafts were there.

He was the first President to become a Chief Justice of the United States after leaving the White House.

During the Taft administration, the Japanese government sent its first gift of cherry trees to our national capital—trees whose beautiful blossoms now attract many thousands of tourists every spring.

5. Visitors to Washington are always impressed with one of the city's statues—a huge bronze figure of General Winfield Scott seated on a horse. The Gray Line guides are nearly always asked: "Isn't the man too big in comparison with the size of the horse?" The reply is "no." The General was such a physical giant that he wore out several horses a year. This is the man to whom we refer, when using the exclamatory phrase, "Great Scott!"

6. Every year, over 3½ million people wander through the Smithsonian Institution, which contains 35 million objects of historical interest. These include such fascinating items as Lindbergh's plane that made the first transatlantic flight, and models of all the First Ladies of the land, showing as nearly as possible their true appearance and the styles of clothing they wore.

If visitors were to spend just one minute looking at each item in this vast treasure house, it would take them 66 years to see everything.

Middle Eastern Leaders

Moshe Sharett, prime minister of Israel, hopes his country can live in peace with its Arab neighbors. Born 59 years ago in Russia's Ukraine, Sharett moved to the Middle East at

an early age. He became prime minister of Israel in 1953.

Premier Gamal Nasser of Egypt is trying to unite the Arab lands in the quarrel with Israel. The 37-year-old army officer helped overthrow Egypt's King Farouk in 1952. Later, Nasser took over as his country's leader.

King Saud of Saudi Arabia, 54, closely follows Egypt's lead in foreign policy matters. A noted desert warrior, he succeeded to the throne in 1953 at the death of his father.

Camille Chamoun, 55, is president of Lebanon. A lawyer, he had served as a member of parliament and in a number of other top government posts before becoming chief executive of his country in 1952.

King Faisal II, who is not quite 20 years old, sits on Iraq's throne. He has been king ever since he was three years old, when his father died in an accident. However, advisors ruled for him until he turned 18 in 1953.

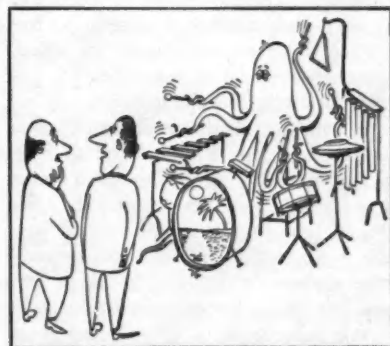
King Hussein I, cousin of King Faisal, is chief of Jordan. Hussein, who is 20, became king in 1952 when his father quit the throne.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

It's funny how a tree will stand in one place for years—and then suddenly jump in front of a lady driver.

★

Definition: Egotist—a person who is me-deep in conversation.



"He's good, but what about the union?"

Hashem al-Atassi, 80-year-old president of Syria, has been active in his country's political affairs throughout most of his life. He first became president of Syria in 1920, and returned to that post for two years in 1950. His present term of office began last year.

Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlevi, 35, is monarch of Iran. He ascended the throne in 1941. The shah, or king, is friendly toward the U. S. and visited our country with his queen late last year.

Celal Bayar, 71-year-old president of Turkey, has close ties with us and our allies and is making defense agreements with nearby Middle Eastern lands. He has been president since 1950, when the political party he heads won a big election victory.

Next Week's Articles

Unless unforeseen developments arise, next week's major articles will deal with (1) civil defense, and (2) Canada.

There are many communities in various states which claim to be the birthplace of the Republican Party. In a short note on this subject last month, we inadvertently mentioned Lansing, instead of Jackson, Michigan, where it is claimed that a state political convention first used the name "Republican" a little more than a century ago—July 6, 1854.

Pronunciations

Camille Chamoun—kām-ēl' shām-awn'
Celal Bayar—jā-lāl' bi-ār'
Faisal—fā'sul
Gamal Nasser—gā-māl' nās'ēr
Hashem al-Atassi—hā'shēm āl ā-tā'sī
Hussein—hōo-sān'
Jihad—jī-hād'
Kahoolawe—kā'hōo-lā'wē
Kauai—kou-ī (ou as in out)
Kilauea—kē'lou-ā-ā
Lanai—lā-nā-ē
Maui—mou-ē
Mohammed Riza Pahlevi—mōō-hām'-mud ri-zā' pā'luh-vē'
Molokai—mō'lō-kā-ē
Moshe Sharett—mō-zhā' shā-rēt'
Niihau—nē'e-hā'ōō
Saud—sā-ōōd'

SPORTS

THE new U. S. Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, Colorado, will not open its doors to classes until next July, but it already has uniforms for its football team. The new service academy will outfit its eleven in uniforms of blue and gray. It expects to play an eight-game schedule this fall against freshman teams in the Colorado Springs area. Within a few years the Air Force eleven will probably play Army and Navy, and will make the service rivalry a three-cornered one.

★

Who will be the outstanding baseball rookie of 1955? This question always intrigues fans as a new baseball season gets under way.

One player who is likely to be in the running for top honors among baseball's newcomers this season is pitcher Herb Score of the Cleveland Indians. A 21-year-old left-hander, Score last



HERB SCORE of the Cleveland Indians is a very promising rookie

year won 22 games and lost only 5 for Indianapolis in the American Association. He turned in the amazing total of 330 strikeouts in 251 innings, breaking a league strikeout record that had existed since 1906. In one game, Score fanned 17 opponents.

The tall southpaw has a blazing fast ball. He graduated from high school in Lake Worth, Florida, less than three years ago.

★

This week swimmers and divers from all over the country will gather at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. The national collegiate water championships will take place there from March 24 through 26.

Among the teams that are expected to be in the thick of the fight for top honors are those representing Michigan, Ohio State, and Yale. These three almost always have outstanding swimmers and divers.

★

Next Saturday—March 26—one of England's oldest sports rivalries will again be contested. It is the boat race between Oxford and Cambridge Universities, an event which was first held in 1829. Two Americans—Phillip Du Bois and Robin Monks—will take part in the famous race. They are attending Cambridge University.

Middle East

(Continued from page 1)

For many years prior to World War II, Great Britain dominated the area from Egypt to Pakistan. After the war, British power declined, and Soviet power increased. With Russia eyeing the oil-rich Middle East and with the lands in this area too weak to protect themselves, the United States has faced the problem of bolstering the region's defenses.

In the past year, some solid progress has been made in setting up a defense network. Turkey, our ally in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, has been the key nation in strengthening Middle East defenses. She has concluded defense pacts with two other nations in the region.

Just about a year ago, Turkey and Pakistan joined in a defense alliance. We are helping both countries equip their armies. Turkey now has a strong army, and it is felt that it would put up a good fight if Russia should push southward. Pakistan's defense forces are much weaker, but should become more effective in time.

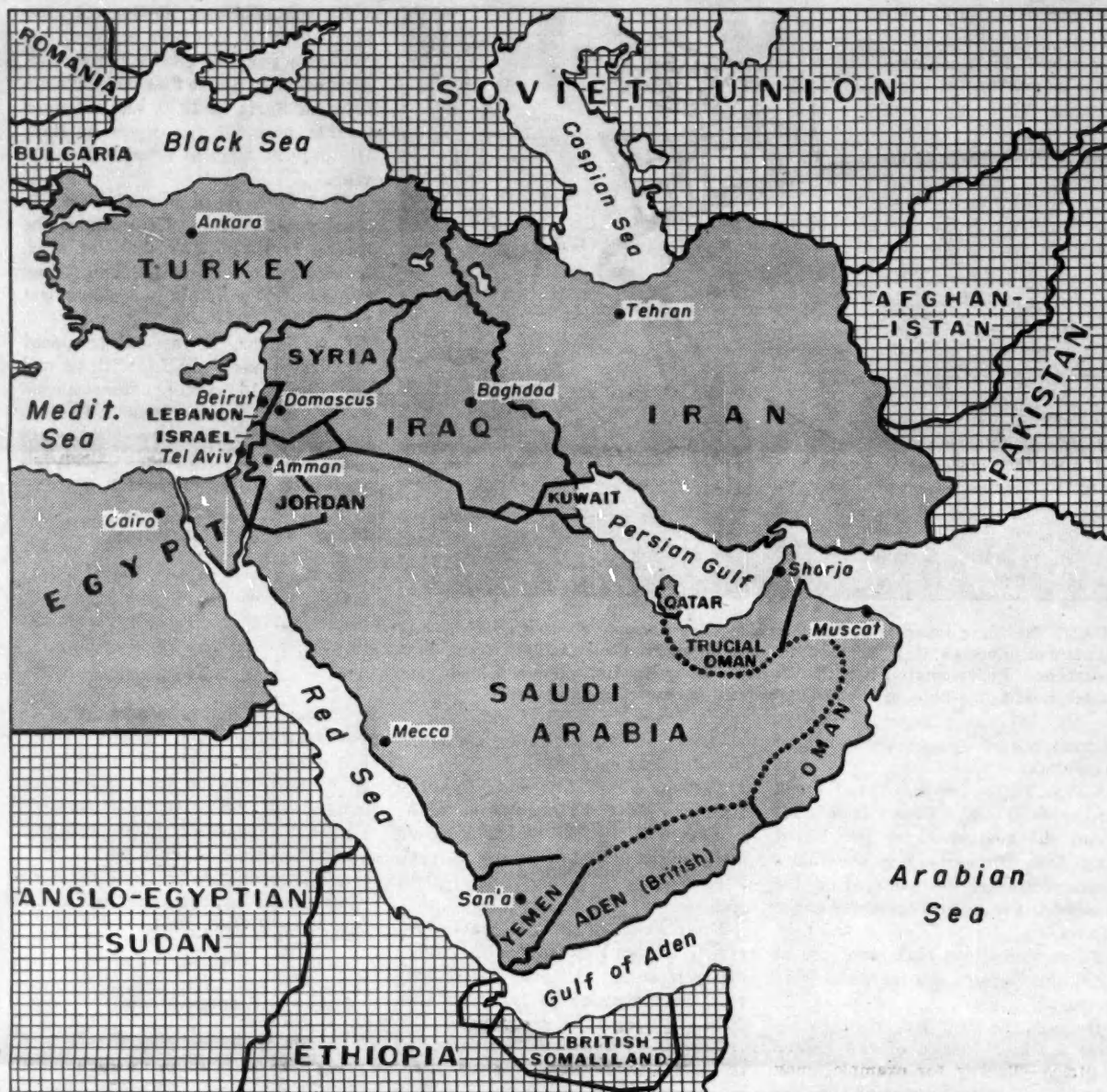
New Defense Pact

Last month Turkey and Iraq signed a defense pact. Iraq thus became the first Arab country to line up with a NATO member in a pact aimed at defense against communist aggression. The United States is giving arms aid to Iraq.

The pacts which Turkey has arranged provide the basis for a defense line which is being called the "northern tier." Pakistan, Iraq, and Turkey are all among the northern states of the Middle East. Turkey has a common boundary with the Soviet Union, and Iraq and Pakistan are not far removed from Russia.

The biggest gap in the northern tier is, as a glance at the map will show, between Iraq and Pakistan. It is hoped that Iran, the country which occupies this gap, can be induced to line up with the western powers. The Iranian government has indicated that it is interested in joining its anti-communist neighbors, but needs several months to win solid support for the idea among the Iranians.

Western leaders hope that further progress in strengthening defenses will be made quickly. They know that there are big obstacles to setting up a strong anti-communist defense system in this vital area. The biggest ones are the tensions and rivalries that involve most of the Middle Eastern lands.



THE LANDS shown with the same shading as that for Saudi Arabia are referred to by most American newspapers as countries of the Middle East. Some geographers say the region should be divided into the Near East and the Middle East. Since the latter term is so widely used in our country, however, we are following the majority practice.

The most serious trouble today is that between the Arab lands and Israel. It stems from the British withdrawal from Palestine in 1948. The Jews then won control of most of the country, and set up the new state of Israel. The Arabs, who made up about 60 per cent of Palestine's population, opposed the move with arms. They were supported by Arabs in Jordan, Egypt, and certain other neighboring lands.

The Jews secured control of about 75 per cent of Palestine. Jordan won control of most of the remainder. Egypt took over a 28-mile-long strip along the Mediterranean coast, including the city of Gaza. Here are living today about 300,000 poverty-

stricken refugees. Most of them are Arabs who once lived in Palestine, and left at the time of the fighting between Israel and the Arab lands.

The Gaza strip was the scene of a recent skirmish in which 38 Egyptians and 8 Israelis were killed. Egypt claimed that the affair was a flagrant act of aggression by Israeli forces. Israel replied that the Egyptians started the trouble with a raid and were then chased back into Gaza where the shooting took place. A United Nations Commission criticized Israel for its part in the affair. It has also criticized Egypt for other border incidents.

This and countless other border shootings make plain that the Arab lands and Israel are a long way from a peace agreement. The Arab lands have never recognized the young state. Though an armistice, arranged by the United Nations, has been in effect since 1949, tension continues to run high all along Israel's borders.

It will be difficult to set up effective defenses in the Middle East so long as the conflict between the Arab states and Israel remains unsettled. We would like to have both Israel and the Arab nations in the anti-communist defense alliance, but it is impossible under present conditions.

For several years after Israel came into existence, we gave substantial help to the small nation in the form of economic aid. The Arab lands claimed that we were not being fair to them, but were favoring Israel in the Middle Eastern dispute. They re-

fused to line up with us on defense.

Today we are giving more aid to the Arab nations and less aid to Israel than we were a few years ago. State Department officials say that Israel's needs are less urgent than they were when the nation was just getting on its feet. However, our increased aid to Arab lands is arousing concern in Israel. The Israelis fear that the Arab nations, once they become strong, will launch an all-out attack on Israel.

U. S. officials reply that the aid we are giving to the Arab lands is meant to strengthen them against communist aggression and is not intended to be used against Israel. Our leaders say firmly that the United States is not taking sides in the conflict, but wants to bring it to an end.

Other Obstacles

The Arab-Israeli dispute is not the only obstacle that confronts the United States as it attempts to strengthen defenses in the Middle East. Another factor which hinders us is the long-smoldering hostility between some of the Arab nations and such western powers as Britain and France.

Most of this bad feeling goes back to the days when these European powers exerted a good deal of control in the Middle East. France controlled the governments of Syria and Lebanon for some years, and Britain for a long time helped run Egypt and other Arab lands. Today these countries are independent, but bitter memories of western domination linger on.

Still another obstacle which con-



MOSHE SHARETT, Israeli Premier



GAMAL NASSER, Egypt's Premier

fronts us today is an increasing feeling among certain Middle Eastern leaders that their countries should remain neutral in the present world struggle. Recently Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt and Prime Minister Nehru of India held talks together on this subject. It was announced later that they were in agreement in their opposition to military alliances with the big powers.

At present, Egypt is trying to form a new organization of Arab states to replace, or to give new life to, the old Arab League, an association of eight Arab lands. Egyptian leaders are furious at Iraq, an Arab League member, for signing a pact with Turkey and thus putting herself on the side of the western powers. If Egypt succeeds in setting up a purely Arab defense group, it will presumably not include Iraq.

Recently Syria and Saudi Arabia agreed to join Egypt in a new Arab defense setup. Negotiations are now said to be going on with Jordan and Lebanon to bring them into the group.

Just how effective the new group would be remains to be seen. It calls for members to join in mutual defense and to pledge cooperation in the economic field. These steps were also the general objectives of the Arab League, but were never carried out to any great degree.

Egypt's efforts to set up a new defense group undoubtedly throw a monkey wrench into the western defense plans. Most observers feel that Egypt's actions are mainly a face-saving device. She wants to keep her position of leadership in the Arab states. She feels that if the Arab lands line up with the west, other countries—Turkey for example—may supplant her as a leader among Middle Eastern lands.

Egypt's Attitude

It is generally agreed that Egypt has no sympathy for the communists, at whom our defense efforts are aimed. Nonetheless, Egypt's actions may help the Reds in the long run. Steps toward a "neutral" line-up of Arab lands are bound to delay the building of a strong anti-communist alliance in the Middle East.

Certain Americans firmly believe that there will never be strong anti-communist defenses in the area until living standards have been boosted. Jefferson Caffrey, recently retired U. S. Ambassador to Egypt, stated not long ago: "The only way to cure basic ills in the Near East is to raise the standard of living."

Today all the Middle Eastern lands face staggering problems in raising living standards. Although some of them possess great supplies of oil, this natural wealth has not yet helped the masses of the people much. Poverty, disease, and lack of schooling are all big problems.

In all the Arab lands, a tremendous gap exists between the small group of wealthy landowners, who live in luxury, and the masses of the farm and city workers, eking out a living under the most squalid conditions. Many in the latter group are ready to follow any leader who will promise them a better future.

During this year, we are allotting the Middle Eastern lands (including Pakistan) about 275 million dollars in non-military aid. About 250 million dollars is for development projects—building roads, dams, and so forth. The remainder is for technical assistance—help in increasing crop



DAMASCUS, capital of Syria. It was known in Biblical times, and some scholars think it has been inhabited longer than any other city in the world.



THREE YOUNG PEOPLE are ready to go to work on a farm in Israel. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people.

yields, raising health standards, and improving schools.

The largest recipient of U. S. non-military aid in the Middle East is Iran. About 74 million dollars have been allotted to that country. Other lands receiving sizable sums include the following: Turkey, 46 millions; Egypt, 43 millions; Israel, 32 millions.

This aid, according to those who favor it, can go far toward laying the foundation for a rise in living standards. A better living for the masses of the people should, in turn, result in more stable governments. More stable governments, it is felt, are necessary before the conflicts that now trouble the region can be resolved.

Our best policy, the Eisenhower administration believes, is to continue to help the Middle East become economically strong, and to encourage cooperation among all nations in the area.



LEBANESE GIRL with a baby goat, which doesn't seem pleased at posing. Many goats are raised in this land.

News Quiz

Hawaii and Alaska

1. Give the approximate sizes and populations of Alaska and Hawaii. What are some of their leading products?
2. Tell how these territories are now governed.
3. Why do they want full-fledged statehood?
4. Give the general arguments used by people who think neither of the Pacific territories should be admitted to the Union.
5. How do the advocates of statehood reply?
6. What special arguments are given for and against Hawaiian statehood? For and against Alaskan?
7. Describe the "commonwealth" proposal made by Senators Moroney and Fulbright. What do the congressional delegates from Alaska and Hawaii say about it?

Discussion

1. Do you favor statehood for one or both of the Pacific territories? Explain your position.
2. What do you think of the "commonwealth" proposal? Give reasons for your answer.

Middle East

1. Describe the area known as the Middle East.
2. What progress has been made there in setting up a defense network closely connected with the western powers?
3. Tell what is meant by the "northern tier." What gap exists in this defense line?
4. What is the most serious trouble spot today in the Middle East?
5. Why is Egypt trying to set up an Arab defense group?
6. According to Jefferson Caffrey and certain other Americans, what step must be taken in the Middle East before a strong defense system can be assured?
7. What Middle Eastern lands are receiving sizable amounts of aid from us?

Discussion

1. What steps do you think should be taken to end the conflict between Israel and her Arab neighbors? Explain.
2. Do you or do you not approve of the manner in which we are allocating non-military aid in the Middle East? Give reasons for your answer.

Miscellaneous

1. Who is General Maxwell Taylor?
2. What questions are being considered by a Senate group which is investigating stock market activities?
3. Why is the Saar likely to continue as a trouble spot in Europe?
4. What steps does the American Federation of Scientists want the UN to take regarding nuclear blasts?
5. Identify the following leaders: Moshe Sharet; Gamal Nasser; King Saud; Camille Chamoun; Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlevi; and Celal Bayar.

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- "Agriculture and Democracy in the Middle East," by Afif I. Tannous, *The Department of State Bulletin*, February 28, 1955.

Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (d) corner; 2. (c) frank and not trying to deceive; 3. (c) world-minded; 4. (a) relentless; 5. (a) similar to one another; 6. (b) farming; 7. (d) horrified; 8. (a) openly.

A Career for Tomorrow - - Summer Jobs

If you still have a year or two of high school study ahead, or if you graduate this year and plan to go on to college in the fall, you may want to take a part-time job during the summer months. Though vacation time is still a number of weeks away, it is not too early to make job plans now for the summer.

In mapping out a vacation work program, try to find a job in your chosen career or in a related field. If you haven't yet decided on your life's work, take a job that interests you most. Remember, any work experience at all can be helpful to you in later life when prospective employers ask about your employment record.

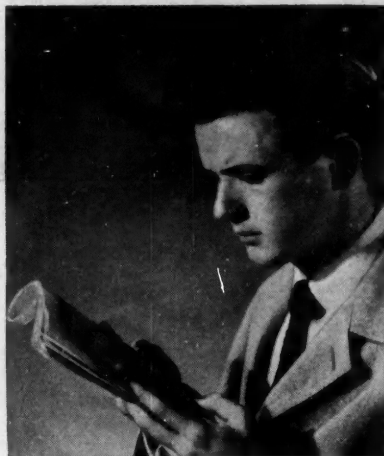
If you are looking forward to a career in any field requiring you to have frequent dealings with people, employment in a summer camp will give you valuable experience. These camps are now sifting applications for the estimated 100,000 or more openings to be filled in the summer months.

To be a camp counselor, you should be about 18 years of age and have experience in some type of recreational work. If you are a Boy or Girl Scout leader, you may have the necessary qualifications. Special skills and abilities, such as a knowledge of woodcraft, ability in swimming, tennis, or other sports, is often an additional requirement of counselors.

Most camps also offer opportunities for younger teen-agers as junior coun-

selors or trainees. No experience is usually required for these jobs, but the pay, if any, is quite small. As a rule, skill in handicrafts or ability in sports is required of applicants for such openings.

For jobs in a summer camp, you should apply in person or in writing



JOB-SEEKERS often find what they want by reading newspaper want ads

to the directors of a camp of your choice. Newspapers often carry advertisements which give the addresses of camps.

Summer jobs with the U. S. Forest Service, such as maintaining trails and helping to prevent fires, can help you get started in a career in forestry. These jobs are filled by regional offices.

Write to the U. S. Forest Service, Washington 25, D. C., for information on where to apply.

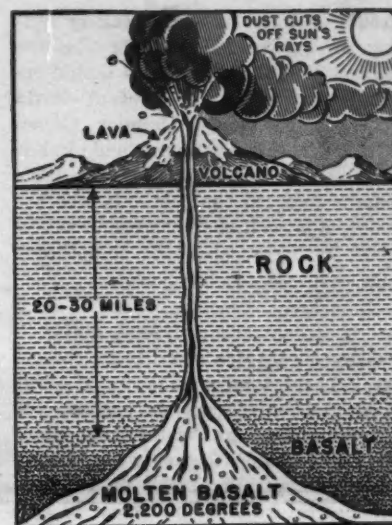
If you are interested in agriculture as a vocation, you will find it relatively easy to find work in your chosen field. The best source of information for any type of farm employment is your county agricultural agent.

Is science or engineering your field? If so, you may be able to find employment caring for laboratory animals or doing other routine lab duties. Some surveyors and other technical workers also employ part-time helpers. Personnel offices of laboratories and engineering establishments in your area may be able to help you obtain a summer job.

Perhaps you have decided on a career in medicine. Some State Health Services, which usually have offices in the state capital, employ field workers to help make health surveys. You may also get a job as first-aid attendant at a beach, camp, or school if you can meet the necessary qualifications.

Working as a voluntary nurse's aide in a nearby hospital, if you hope to make nursing your career, will help you obtain practical knowledge of this field.

In seeking any type of part-time employment, always check your state laws governing age and other requirements for the job of your choice. You can get this and a great deal of other helpful job information from your nearby State Employment Service.



THE DRAWING shows what happens when a volcano erupts

Science News

PEOPLE on the eastern tip of Hawaii are counting the losses to sugar cane, land, orchards, and homes from several recent volcano eruptions. Streams of red-hot lava covered some 1,200 acres of cane fields and made it necessary for people to leave their homes.

Hawaii is in an area of the Pacific known as a volcano belt, so the people are always on the lookout for eruptions. The islands themselves were formed by ancient volcanoes, and some of the cones are still alive. Altogether there are 500 active volcanoes around the world. Almost always one is erupting somewhere on the globe.

A volcanic explosion begins deep down in the earth where the temperature is high enough to melt rock. In order to melt, though, the rock must expand. But the tremendous pressure of the earth above seals the rock so that it doesn't have any space in which to melt.

Gas, steam, and other sources combine to give enough pressure to force the rock to the surface, creating a volcano. The melted rock, or lava, may burst forth into the air with a spectacular explosion of cinders and steam, or it may quietly roll out of the cone and down the side of the volcano.

★

The United States Navy ice-breaker *Atka* is on her way home to Boston after a three-month voyage to Antarctica. The *Atka* scouted almost half the coastline of the huge continent looking for sites for bases to be used in future Antarctic exploration and research. Two places were found and have been named *Atka* and Admiral Byrd Bays.

The expedition discovered that Admiral Byrd's camp, Little America, which the famous explorer set up in 1929, had been almost completely destroyed by the pressure of shifting ice. A salvage crew found that food supplies left at the camp were still in good condition. They also recovered much equipment and found a wind-driven generator still working.

The *Atka* had several natives of the Antarctic—penguins—on board for part of the trip home. They were taken off at Buenos Aires for shipment by air to the Washington, D. C., zoo.

The most inflammable kind of wood is a chip on the shoulder.

Historical Backgrounds - - Our 48 States

THERE are no hard and fast rules for admitting additional states to the Union (see page 1 article on Alaska and Hawaii). When the colonies banded together after the victorious revolution against England, they made few specific regulations for new states. Congress made the rules that were needed from time to time in this connection.

If the nation's lawmakers finally approve of statehood for Hawaii and Alaska, we shall have the first new state (or states) in 43 years. Arizona, as No. 48, was admitted to statehood on February 14, 1912.

The First States

The first 13 states were New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

After the Revolution, settlers trekked steadily westward to expand our country. Gradually, by purchase, by negotiation, and by conflict, we acquired more and more land. It was obtained primarily from France, from Spain, from Mexico, and from Great Britain. As fast as the land was sufficiently settled, it was divided into parts which were made into states by acts of Congress.

The 14th, 15th, and 16th states were admitted to the Union before 1800. They were Vermont, in 1791; Kentucky, in 1792; and Tennessee, in 1796.

By the end of 1850, there were 15 more states: Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Maine, Missouri, Arkansas, Michigan, Flor-

ida, Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin, and California. California was added as the 31st state on September 9, 1850.

Ohio statehood dates from 1803, but it was discovered not long ago that—due to an oversight—Congress had not passed a measure admitting Ohio to the Union. Congress, by legislation, corrected this oversight during the 1953 session.

Before 1900, we were 45 states strong with the addition of Minnesota, Oregon, Kansas, West Virginia, Nevada, Nebraska, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, and Utah. Utah became No. 45 on January 4, 1896.

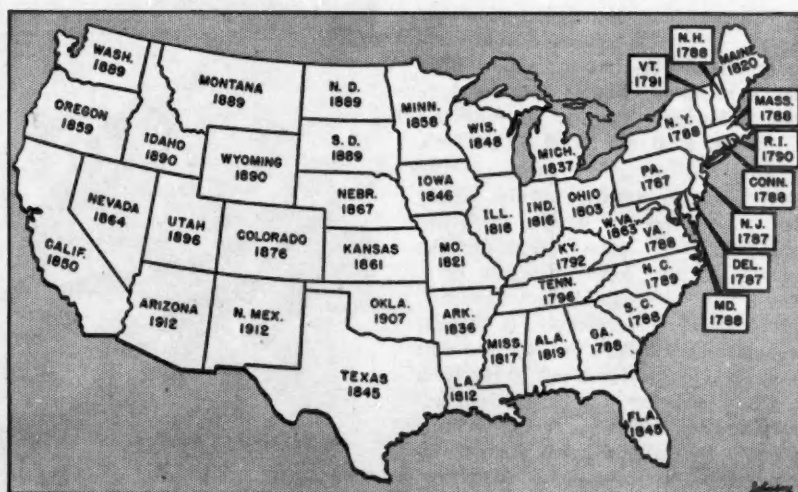
We completed the 48 states early in the 1900's, with Oklahoma entering the Union as No. 46 on November 16, 1907, New Mexico as No. 47 on Janu-

ary 6, 1912, and—as noted above—Arizona, as No. 48, in February 1912.

The names of our states are, in many cases, of interesting origin. Some are named after European monarchs. For example, Georgia, as a British colony, was named after King George II of England. Louisiana was named after King Louis XIV of France.

A number of states trace their names back to various Indian tongues. Among these are Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

California, Colorado, Florida, and Nevada are derived from Spanish. Maine and Vermont come from French words.



THE MAP shows when the states were admitted to the Union